

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 30 with the following amended paragraph:

Server computer 12 has a processor 13 for executing computer programs stored within storage subsystem 14. Storage subsystem 14 may include a memory, hard disk, cdrom disk, or a floppy disk. The computer programs include a web server 17 for sending web pages and receiving requests from the network 22. The web pages include a user interface used to display query screens and travel and pricing information as described in FIGS. 2-8 below. The computer programs also include a server process 15 that has a scheduling process 16 that determines itineraries associated with a query from a client computer and a faring process 18 that determines faring information associated with the itineraries. An example of a scheduler process 16 is described in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/109,622, entitled "Scheduler System for Travel Planning Systems", filed on July 2, 1998 by Carl-G. DeMarcken et al. and assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference. Also an example of a faring process 18 is described in copending U. S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/109,873, entitled "Graphical User Interface for Travel Planning System", filed on July 2, 1998 by Carl G. DeMarcken et al and also assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 15 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring also to FIG. 2, web browser 36 displays a web page 50 to a user to allow the user to submit a query to the server 12. The web page 50 includes a query table 52 having tabs 54a-54c associated with the different ~~the~~ types of itineraries that the user is interested in. For example the first tab 54a is associated with one-way itineraries, the second tab 54b is associated with round trip itineraries and the third tab 54c is associated with multi-segment itineraries. To

display a query input interface 55 for a certain kind of travel itinerary, the user selects the tab corresponding to the kind of itinerary, for example, by using a mouse pointer associated with the client computer 32 to click on the tab 54. The tabs 54 may be links, such as hyperlinks or xlink, that cause the browser 36 to load the desired query input interface 55. Fig. 2 shows a query input interface 55 for a round trip itinerary.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 3, a web page 70 for displaying travel and pricing information includes an itinerary region 72 that displays ~~displaying~~ different itinerary choices and a filter region 74 for selecting the itinerary choices that are to be displayed in the itinerary region 72. The itinerary region 72 and the filter region 74 may be different HTML frames of the web page 70. The itinerary region displays a separate itinerary 72a in each row of the itinerary region 72. Each itinerary is displayed along with corresponding values for a series of travel criterion that a user might use to identify a preferred itinerary. For example, each itinerary is displayed along with a cost of travel 76a, an airline carrier that provides the flights 76b, destination and arrival airports 76c, the number of stops on the itinerary 76d, the travel date 76e and time 76f, the duration of each segment of the flight 76g, and the class of travel 76h. A user may also display more information about an itinerary 72a by clicking on a "details" link 76k associated with the itinerary. The details link 76k may be a link, such as a hyperlink or an xlink, that causes the browser 36 to load a web page containing the details of the itinerary, as shown in FIGS. ~~8 and 9~~ 7 and 8.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 4, when the flight-times tab ~~74b~~ 78b is selected, a filtering table 80b is displayed in filtering region 74. Filtering table 80b groups the itineraries 72a into categories based on a departure time from the location of origin and a departure time from a destination of the itinerary. Each cell 92a is associated with a category and a user may display itineraries

associated with the category by selecting the cell. Cells 92 are arranged in rows 94 with each row containing cells that are associated with flights that have the same departure time from the point of origin (Boston). For example, row 94a contains cells associated with flights departing Boston between midnight and 6 am on Sunday, October 15. The cells are also arranged in columns 96 with each column containing cells that are associated with flights that are in ~~have~~ the same departure time range from the destination (New York). For example, column 96a ~~[[is]]~~ contains cells associated with flights departing New York between 6am and noon on Sunday, October 15.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

Filter table 80b also contains a column 98 containing row super-cells 100a- 100d. Each row super-cell 100 is associated with a super-category containing all the itineraries associated with the categories of all the cells 92 in the same row as the row super-cell 100. For example, the row super-cell 100a is associated with all itineraries that depart Boston between midnight and 6 am on Sunday, October 15, irrespective of the time that the itineraries depart New York. Table 80b also includes a row 102 that contains column super-cells ~~104-104e~~ 104a-104c. Each column super-cell 104 is associated with a super-category containing all the itineraries associated with the categories of all the cells 92 in the same column as the super-cell 104. For example, the column super-cell 104a is associated with all itineraries that depart New York between 6am and noon on Sunday, October 15, irrespective of the time that the itineraries depart Boston. The super-cells 100, 104 allow a user to select ~~[[a]]~~ itineraries 72a based only on one of the criteria (origin departure time and destination departure time) that is used to group the itineraries 72a into categories. A similar arrangement is provided for the carrier by the number of stops table and the outbound airports by return airports table.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 29 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 5, when the airport tab 78c is selected, the airports filtering table 80c is displayed in the filtering region 74. The filtering table 80c groups the itineraries 72a into categories based departure and arrival airports 76c. Each cell 112 is associated with a category and a user may display itineraries associated with the category by selecting the cell 112. Cells 112 are arranged in rows 114 with each row containing cells that are associated with flights that have the same departure airport. In the Example of FIG. 5, there is only one row 114 because all the flights depart from Boston. The cells 112 are also arranged in columns 116 with each column containing cells 112 that have the same destination airport ~~New York~~. For example, column 116a contains a cell 112a associated with itineraries with a departing flight from JFK airport in New York, while column 116b contains a cell 112b associated with itineraries with a departing flight from La Guardia airport in New York.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Referring to FIG. 6, the process of displaying the travel data in the web page ~~60~~ 70 of FIGS. 3-5 begins when the server 12 receives (600) a query from a user. The query may have been submitted from the web page 50 of FIG. 2. The scheduling process 16 of the server determines (602) travel data associated with the query. The server then determines (604) filtering criteria for grouping the itineraries into categories, for example, from a tab 78a-78c selected by the user on the web page 70 of FIGS. 3-5. Where a tab has not been selected, the server may select a default set of criteria. For example, in FIG. 3, the server 12 groups the itineraries based on airlines and number of stops by default. The server 12 then identifies (606) the different categories that the travel itineraries will be grouped into based on values associated with the criteria.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 19 with the following amended paragraph:

The server 12 ~~then~~ selects (608) the first travel itinerary from the travel data and determines (610) a category that the travel itinerary should be grouped into based on the values of the filtering criteria for the itinerary. The server 12 then adds (612) the itinerary to the determined category and checks (614) if the itinerary is the last one in the travel data. If it is not the last one, the server 12, selects (616) the next itinerary in the travel data and performs the process (610-614) for the next itinerary. Otherwise, if there are no more itineraries the server terminates the process. The categorized data is provided to the client computer 30 for display as part of the graphical user interface [[41 from Figure 1]] 41 from FIG. 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 19 with the following amended paragraph:

The region 74 brings the user's attention to the discontinuity in itinerary 120 by, for example, emphasizing the airports LGA, JFK associated with the discontinuity. The server 12 is programmed to detect such discontinuities and may be configured to emphasize the airports LGA, JFK using italics, font size, font type, bold face font, print color, background color and so forth. For example, the airports LGA, JFK associated with the discontinuity may be emphasized by displaying them in red typeface while the rest of the display is displayed in normal black typeface.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 13 with the following amended paragraph:

Discontinuity in an itinerary may also occur between the starting airport and the ultimate destination in a return trip. For example, if a user ~~would like~~ was planning a ~~return~~ trip from Boston Massachusetts to New York and then back to Boston, a travel itinerary from Boston to New York and then to Worcester Massachusetts (a suburb of Boston) is discontinuous because the user must use another means of travel other than flying to get from Worcester to Boston.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 19 with the following amended paragraph:

As shown in FIG. 8 ~~FIG. 7~~, the graphical user interface 41 (FIG. 1) displays a web page 130 containing additional details 132 about a travel itinerary 72a (FIG. 3) when the user clicks on the details link 76k (FIG. 3). Included in the additional details 132 is information 134a-c about the flight that may be considered undesirable. For example, the information 134a-c may be notification of a ~~no-refundable~~ non-refundable ticket 134a, or notification 134b that the user would have to pay a fee to change the ticket. The information 134 may also include information 134c about a possible undesirable ~~an unduly~~ long layover or a short layover that ~~may would~~ make it difficult ~~hard~~ to make the connecting flight.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 26 with the following amended paragraph:

The information 134a-c is emphasized to bring it to the user's attention ~~notice~~ and make it immediately identifiable. ~~To indicate the undesirable nature of the information 134a-c, it may be emphasized in a way that irritates the user.~~ For example, the server 12 may be configured to present the undesirable characteristics of an itinerary information in red typeface or in capital letters as is done with the. ~~The same type of emphasis is used for the same kind of information 134a-c, to make the information immediately recognizable~~ more noticeable to the user. On the other hand, information ~~that may not be considered~~ [[un]]desirable might be emphasized in a more calming way. For example, it may be emphasized using a green typeface or by using italics.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

The web page 130 of FIG. 8 also shows the durations associated with the different flight segments of the itinerary, in addition to departure and arrival times of the segments. The ~~segments of the itinerary may be flights 140 or~~ duration of layovers 142 between flight segments

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is also shown. The duration information allows a user to immediately know how long the flight segments/layovers between segments will last while the arrival and departure time inform the user of the time when the segments will begin or end, making the itinerary easier to understand.